

# The Intelligencer

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1862.

WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1879.

VOLUME XXVIII.—NUMBER 2.

## The Intelligencer

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE, WHEELING, W. VA., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Office Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Among the old soldiers who will be at the Steubenville Reunion is James McDermott, of Washington, Pa., a veteran of the war of 1812.

From September 1, 1878, to August 23, 1879, the receipts of the Intelligencer were \$3,766,017 against \$2,881,780. The clearings of Chicago increased 161 per cent, Boston 35.1 and Baltimore 25.6.

The round trip from Washington, Pa., to the Steubenville reunion is to cost only one dollar. Tickets good for two days. Tickets are good on any regular train next day. That is the true way to next excursion tickets.

The clearings of Pittsburgh for the week ending on the 10th exceed those of the same week last year by 30.4 per cent. The amount was \$3,766,017 against \$2,881,780. The clearings of Chicago increased 161 per cent, Boston 35.1 and Baltimore 25.6.

The express business on the Baltimore and Ohio and Marietta and Cincinnati roads is booming just now with peaches and oysters. During three days of last week the office in this city received twenty-eight carloads of peaches and three carloads of oysters.—Cincinnati Gazette.

SENATOR THURMAN seems to be recovering his health in a way that threatens to prove somewhat embarrassing to General Ewing. The story is that Thurman and Colonel John G. Thompson are organizing the hard money Democrats of Ohio and trading off Ewing for members of the Legislature in Thurman's interest. This work is reported to be going up all over the State, and if it is Ewing will have to stop bringing long before election day.

**Freight Rates Advanced.**  
The rates on iron, nails and grain from this point to all points East were advanced yesterday by the railroad pool that has now control of rates on the trunk lines. The schedule is as follows on the hundred pounds:

	4th Class	Iron & Nails	Grain
Baltimore	19 1/2	18	16 1/2
Buffalo	20 1/2	19	17 1/2
New York	21 1/2	20	18 1/2

The rate on West bound freight remains the same, viz: on nails to Chicago 15, Indianapolis 16, Cleveland 10, Columbus 10, St. Louis 25, and Kansas City 20.

### Our Exports of Wheat.

Mr. Duncan Stewart gives to the Detroit Post and Tribune a detailed statement of the wheat movement, which, in view of the monetary necessities now apparent in this country, is especially interesting. The shipments during the twelve months ending July 26th he makes:

	From Atlantic ports, bushels	1867-68
From Pacific ports, bushels	106,837,223	
From all ports, bushels	21,314,359	
Total	128,151,582	

Mr. Stewart believes that a still larger quantity will be exported during the crop year just commenced. He expects to see over 170,000,000 bushels of wheat, including flour, exported from this country, and we suspect that even this estimate may fall below the truth. It is observed, however, in his paper that the average price in England is about 161 cents per bushel less than it was at this time last year—a change for which he sees no sufficient reason. The cost of transportation to Liverpool is 41 cents higher than it was a year ago, but the foreign demand, he believes, is fully 50 per cent. larger than it was.

### The Depreciation of Land in this Region.

The farming lands of this region of country are said to have depreciated fully one-third in price since the panic. Lands that were sold at \$75 per acre in Washington County, Pa., or Belmont County, Ohio, are now selling at about \$50, and at forced sales have gone as low as \$40. The lower prices have been those that formerly sold at \$50—have depreciated still more, and have been sold at \$25. Rough land, formerly worth \$30, has not been salable at any price, and at forced sales has been closed out at \$15 and \$20.

The question arises as to whether these lands will again reach their old prices. The panic has introduced a new measure of land value, viz: cheap transportation, and also another factor in value—the rapid settlement of the unoccupied domain of the West. High priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States have these two depreciating influences to contend against in the future. It is not now as it once was, when it took one bushel of wheat in the West to market another in the East. On the contrary, wheat is carried from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic seaboard at 10 cents per bushel, and millions of bushels of low grain have reached salt water at considerably less than this rate.

The Eads Jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi are causing wheat to be carried from the principal exporting points above St. Louis at 5 cents per bushel to New Orleans. This is not as cheap, as the rate from Chicago to New York at one time this summer, viz: 61 cents per 100 pounds, but it is very low, and practically it means not more than 18 to 20 cents per bushel on western wheat laid down in Liverpool.

It is this low rate on grain and all western farm products, coupled with the low price of western land, that will tend to equalize real estate values between the East and West. The farms in this region have heretofore had a value that was protected by high rates of transportation from the West to the East, and also by the fact that their products were largely consumed by manufacturing centres in the immediate localities. For instance, take the farms of the country tributary to Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Steubenville, and we see how steadily values have been kept up on account of such proximity, mainly because those cities and the smaller places have afforded a market for all that could be raised. The West has had no such advantages. Being a purely agricultural country, without manufactures, it has been forced to ship its products over long distances to the seaboard for ex-

## DOMESTIC NEWS.

### Yellow Jack Takes a Fresh Start in Memphis.

Thirty-four New Cases Reported Yesterday.

The Suburbs of Pittsburgh Flooded by the Recent Rains.

The Status of the Kallach-DeYoung Sensation.

A Batch of Pulpit Opinions on the Affair.

YELLOW FEVER.

Memphis, August 25.—Ten new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning, two of whom were colored. Among the whites were Mrs. E. C. Brookshire, F. Russell, Minnie Lockwood, G. H. Dennison, Dr. R. E. Richardson, and George E. Taylor.

Eight deaths have occurred since last night, viz: J. B. Thierkauf, John McDer-mott, J. D. Foster, J. E. Burke, Pete Cat-lan, M. Taylor, Henry Bertram, and John McConnell.

A telegram received from the Mayor and President of the County Board of Health contradicts the report of yellow fever at Starkville, Miss.

MEMPHIS, August 25.—Thirty-four cases in all were reported to the Board of Health to-day, of which 20 were white and 14 colored. Among the names reported this afternoon were Mrs. S. H. Collins, Wm. Rhinehardt, O. R. Wilkie, and A. C. Heppelorn.

The fever has apparently taken a fresh start, especially in the northern portion of the city and Chelsea. No additional deaths have been reported since noon.

Esquire Hoagland and family are down with the fever, nine miles south of Camp Marks. Dave Cockrell is also prostrated with the disease five miles east of the city, out the Poplar street boulevard.

Dr. G. Bradford has been sent to White's Station, Tenn., to attend a negro sick with the fever there.

The thermometer to-day ranged from 63 to 81°.

The Teutonic Relief Association, representing the German societies of Memphis, have appealed to their countrymen throughout the United States for help.

Remittances should be sent to A. Goldschmidt, President, or to John L. Eichberg, Secretary.

**New Orleans.** August 25.—Mrs. Anna Maria Hennen, wife of Gen. J. B. Hood, died at her residence on Third street, near Constantine, of yellow fever.

The character of the disease developed but a short time before her death.

The residence of Gen. Hood is on the same square as that of Theodore Perkins, whose young son died of yellow fever July 31st.

**Quarantine Against New Orleans.** August 25.—The Board of Health has established a quarantine against freight and passengers from New Orleans.

**Dividends to Creditors of National Banks.** August 25.—The Comptroller of Currency has declared the following dividends to creditors, to be paid as soon as the schedules can be prepared.

German National Bank, Chicago, first dividend, 25 per cent; National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, fifth dividend, 20 per cent—making in all 70 per cent. Also the following dividends to shareholders in solvent National Banks, 100 per cent and interest having previously been paid to creditors: Farmers' National Bank of Plate City, Mo., first dividend, 13 per cent; Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Mo., third dividend, 11 per cent—making in all 24 per cent.

The shipment of standard silver dollars by the Treasury for August aggregated \$511,500. To-day's shipments were \$35,500, of which: Illinois, \$12,000; Pennsylvania, \$11,000; Wisconsin, \$10,000; Ohio, \$6,000; Virginia, \$4,000; Colorado, \$4,000; Iowa, \$3,000; Indiana, \$2,000; Kentucky, Michigan and Missouri \$1,000 each; Kansas, \$500.

**CHICAGO.** August 25.—About 500 truckmen and freight handlers of the Michigan Southern railroad, in one of the houses struck to-day for a raise of wages. They have been receiving \$1 05 per day and want \$1 25. They also claim that they are required to work thirteen hours or more a day. They consider the hours long and the pay insufficient for the support of their families, especially in view of the recent heavy advance in freight rates.

Some of their friends in the other houses, being ordered to take their places, refused, and were discharged.

The coal heavers in Robert Law's yards, some four hundred in number, are contemplating a strike because the proprietor has put a number of colored men at work.

Numerous small strikes are being inaugurated and settled every day. There is a general disposition manifesting itself to demand and concede a trilling advance in wages in most branches of industry.

**Business Revival.** August 24.—The general improvement of business is strikingly illustrated by the experience of an agent of the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company, who has been on a prolonged tour in search of rolling mill hands.

The experience was the same in all the manufacturing centres he visited from Georgia to Maine. He found no idle iron workers in this State, could only engage a small number in Boston, and secured only four men by a visit to Portland, Maine.

This company has now 2,600 men in their employ, though short of workers in nearly every department, and is turning out 250 tons of steel rails daily, besides a vast amount of other work, and yet orders for work are already on file for a year ahead in some branches, and it has had to decline competing for some large orders.

The best thing about it is that the experience of the Albany and Rensselaer Company is not an exceptional one, the most favorable reports coming from iron works all over the country.

**Sale of a Railroad.** August 25.—The western division of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railway, extending from Lansing, Mich., to Valparaiso, Ind., was sold in this city to-day to Jos. Hickson and others, representing the Grand Trunk Railway. It will be used as part of the Chicago connection of the latter road.

**Ocean Vessels.** August 24.—The State of Indiana, from New York, has arrived.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### The Breach Between Germany and Russia Widening.

Great Damage Done by Excessive Rains in England.

The End of the Port-au-Prince Revolution.

The Deficiency in the English Grain Crop.

ENGLAND.

London, August 25.—The American sailing ship, the *Liverpool*, having drawn up a petition to Consul General Packard, praying for the appointment of an American Shipping Master at that port. They state that by the present mode of shipping American sailors in Liverpool are subjected to exorbitant charges.

It is declared by competent judges that the rain of last week has done more damage in some districts than all previous excessive rains.

Sir Charles Tupper has ordered 45,000 tons of steel rails at 97 shillings and six pence per ton, to be delivered in Montreal for the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Six hundred more colliers have struck in North Staffordshire, File and Clackmannan colliers. On Saturday they resolved to ask an advance of 12 1/2 per cent in wages, which the masters say they are not able to pay.

Mr. Scott, the well known agricultural authority, in his annual letter reviewing the crops, estimated the outcome of grain crops, a third less than the average amounting to only 25,000,000 quarters to cultivators and 16,000,000 quarters of wheat or possibly 17,000,000 quarters will be required from abroad.

Scott also estimates that the deficiency in the potato crop will cause a loss to cultivators of 15,000,000 pounds and the deficiency in beans, peas and a loss of 3,000,000 pounds. Almost a famine prevails among the tenant farmers in the west of Ireland.

**INDIA.** August 25.—A Calcutta correspondence of the *Times* reports that starvation and misery still prevails in Calcutta. The affairs in Eastern Bengal are also causing much anxiety.

The Duke of Buckingham has not yet carried out his idea of visiting the scene of the Rampa rebellion. The troops of Nizam will aid the British in repressing the disorder.

The seventh and twenty-ninth Madras infantry corps, employed severely from fever, the Cholera is spreading at Calcutta, and the deaths in the regiments which lately returned from Herat is variously estimated at 100 to 305.

**AFRICA.** August 25.—The mining operations between the American and Russian governments, to examine the Eyraud gold fields at Malabar, reports to the Viceroy of India that there is not much gold left in the alluvial deposits, but the quartz contains gold in greater proportion than many of the successfully worked Australian reefs.

**AUSTRIA.** August 25.—The diplomatic relations between the Austrian and Russian Cabinets are less cordial than between any two Cabinets in Europe, and the friendly intercourse which existed between the two governments for many years has also ceased.

**VIENNA.** August 25.—The Internal Guard opened in this city this morning. The official report states that the Austro-Hungarian wheat crop of the present year is nine millions metric centals more than the crop of 1878, but owing to the accumulated stock of 1878, only two million centals will have to be imported.

The importation of four million metric centals of rye will be necessary. The oats crop is large enough to allow a margin for export.

**RUSSIA.** August 25.—Reports have reached Tientsin, from a portion of General Lazareff's force, which advanced to Tientsin, that the mortality of fully 25 per cent prevailed among the troops from fever and dysentery. Water was only obtained from wells 35 yards apart.

The *Gales* states that the Russian authorities, fearing that disturbances may occur when Kuldja is surrendered to China, several battalions of infantry and six companies of Cossacks with a battery of artillery will be dispatched to Kuldja.

**FRANCE.** August 25.—The *L'Union* newspaper declares that Count de Chambord is still at Frohsdorf, which place he has not quitted for some time past. Reports were received from the French Minister of Territory and had left for London in obedience to the request of the police.

**VERSAILLAS.** August 25.—The great shooting contest was concluded yesterday. Milton Farrow, the American marksman, gained the first three prizes.

**HAYTI.** August 25.—Information received from Cap-Haitien, Aug. 25, via Havana says: The forces sent by the Provisional Government at Port-au-Prince after several engagements have taken possession of the town of Gonaves, the head-quarters of the rebel forces. The town was burned. Losses heavy among the contestants. The cities of Cape Haytien and Port de Paix, which were occupied by the rebels, surrendered and acknowledged the authority of the Provisional Government. This ends the revolution.

**TURKEY.** August 25.—At the request of the English Minister the Governor of the Province of Erzeroum has been dismissed.

A military inspector is about to start for Armenia to take precautions, suggested by symptoms of revolution, against the received reports concerning previous indications that the situation there is grave.

**GERMANY.** August 25.—The differences between Germany and Russia are considered on the eve of passing from the stage of newspaper controversy to that of diplomatic precaution. The entire press asserts that the friendship between Austria and Germany will be proved in case of need.

**SERBIA.** August 25.—In consequence of the notification given by the Voiv of Kassa that he will be unable to prevent the invasion of Serbia, a large force of Albanians are now collecting on the frontier. The Serbian Government has taken measures for the defense of its territory.

**BELOGRADE.** August 25.—The Serbian Government has taken measures for the defense of its territory.

**BARCELONA.** August 25.—A French bark, with a number of Spanish, French and Belgian colonists well supplied with arms and ammunition, has left Flushing for New Guinea. The vessel will adopt the American flag to avoid interference.

**ITALY.** August 5.—A New Rome dispatch says that owing to miasmatic fever prevailing in the neighborhood of Ceperna, which has effected one-third of the population, orders for the autumn manoeuvres have been countermanded.

## THE IRON TRADE.

### Great Revival in the Lehigh Valley—Furnaces Starting up in Every Direction.

Condensed from Philadelphia Times.

That the iron business is picking up wonderfully in the Lehigh Valley will be apparent to any one who travels through the country now and compares the general aspect of affairs with what it was two years ago. There are any number of industries all through the country, and today thousands of men are earning livelihoods who, a short time ago, were suffering in want.

**NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.** A hasty glance at Northern New Jersey shows a decided revival of the trade. Furnaces and forges which have been idle for years are being reopened, and in many cases work is being pushed night and day. The ore and the pig iron is in demand and is shipped to all parts as quickly as orders can be filled.

At Chester and Port Oran, in New Jersey, new furnaces are being built, and new ones are being opened. Laborers and plenty of employment, and both employer and employee rejoice at the new order of things.

Boonton, N. J., which has long shown no signs of improvement, is now pushing ahead, its extensive iron works being run to their utmost capacity. At High Bridge, N. J., the Taylor Iron Works are running night and day, with orders ahead for five months and orders constantly coming in. There are some one hundred men find employment, while they draw from work giving employment to as many more.

At Phillipsburg, N. J., the largest iron manufacturing town in Western New Jersey, fully one thousand men find employment in the mills alone. The Warren foundry, which six months ago was running on short time with not one hundred men at work, is now employing over four hundred men, besides having introduced new machinery which does away with the employment of many men. The Andover Furnace, at Andover, N. J., which was shut down about two hundred men. There are three stacks working, and a new one ready to be fired. This furnace has just raised the wages of all its men. It will run in blast early next week. The large furnace blowing engine, completed at the Centennial by I. P. Morris & Co. has been purchased by the Andover Furnace and will be used in connection with the new stack.

**ACTIVITY IN PENNSYLVANIA.** Passing over to Pennsylvania and into the Lehigh Valley a change for the better is clearly in every particular. The capacity of the works is about 75,000 tons annually, and the works are running to their utmost.

The Keystone Furnace, at Chain Dam, is also active. This furnace was built and owned, originally, by a stock company. It has one stack, and is one of the finest blast furnaces in the Lehigh Valley. It cost about \$500,000, and was sold at Sherid's sale, about two years ago, to its present owner, Henry Fulmer, of Easton, for about \$700,000. It is now being run to its utmost capacity, which is about thirty thousand tons annually.

At Redding, four miles below Bethlehem, a large furnace of forty thousand tons capacity was built and just finished in operation when the blow to the iron trade came. The works were almost closed for several years except at long intervals. At present, the new uprising in the trade having warranted it, the furnace is running with much work, having been leased by parties from the owners, the McCarty brothers of Philadelphia, who are running it for the Pennsylvania Iron Company's one stack furnace is running full. Next comes the Bethlehem Iron Company's works at Bethlehem. The Bessemer Steel Works at Bethlehem have no more men to set forth their extent and the amount of work done there. The company also owns a large blast furnace, and all the works are running night and day. Over six hundred men are employed. The Bethlehem Iron Company has also the furnace of the Saucon Iron Company, at the Polk, a distance of a few miles from Bethlehem. It has two stacks and is being run constantly. At Hellertown the furnace which has been idle for some time is being put in order preparatory to being worked. From Bethlehem to Allentown is a distance of fifteen miles, which is not taken up by any mill whatever, but in the latter place you enter a nest of iron works which extends far up the valley.

**PROSPECTS IN ALLENTOWN.** It was at one time the proud boast of Allentown that three of her iron mills alone paid her hands over \$120,000 per month for wages. These companies were the Allentown Rolling Mills, the Pennsylvania Iron Company and the Lehigh Iron Company. The panic in iron, however, caused a slow and these same companies were at one time not paying more than \$30 per month. Now, however, they are again at an idle work, and there is no necessity for an idle iron-worker in the city. The pay rolls amount to about \$80,000 per month, which, considering the great reduction in wages, is equivalent to the work of which the company has based. Just outside of the city limits, at Ferndale, are several more iron industries. Fuller, McKee & Co.'s car wheel works are running very full now, employing about two hundred men. At one time, not a year ago, the works were almost closed for lack of orders, and were not employing fifty men. One of the largest tube mills in the country is located here, but is idle. It has a history which is entertaining. It was built by the brothers named Hailgood. It has boiler-iron and cast-iron pipes, one of the finest and most complete structures and works of its kind in the country. The builders put it up as they did a similar structure in Pittsburgh, and then sold out to Messrs. Miller, Tasker & Co., tube makers, in Philadelphia. This firm wants the monopoly of the business, and in order to get it have twice bought out the builders, who have started other works. At Ferndale, also, is a rolling mill belonging to the Catsquaque Manufacturing Company. This company has also a rolling mill and foundry at Catsquaque, employing about three hundred and fifty hands. The Crane Iron Company, of Allentown, has six stacks in full operation, and is doing an immense business. About three hundred and fifty men are employed. At Coplay the Lehigh Valley Iron Company is repairing three stacks, and will put them in blast at once.

The immense works of the Thomas Iron Company at Hickory are now in full blast, giving employment to fully five hundred men. The capacity of these furnaces is eight stacks, turning out about one hundred thousand tons annually, and are running night and day. The Coplay Iron Works are situated at Parryville, and are now controlled by Allen-

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**NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.** A hasty glance at Northern New Jersey shows a decided revival of the trade. Furnaces and forges which have been idle for years are being reopened, and in many cases work is being pushed night and day. The ore and the pig iron is in demand and is shipped to all parts as quickly as orders can be filled.

At Chester and Port Oran, in New Jersey, new furnaces are being built, and new ones are being opened. Laborers and plenty of employment, and both employer and employee rejoice at the new order of things.

Boonton, N. J., which has long shown no signs of improvement, is now pushing ahead, its extensive iron works being run to their utmost capacity. At High Bridge, N. J., the Taylor Iron Works are running night and day, with orders ahead for five months and orders constantly coming in. There are some one hundred men find employment, while they draw from work giving employment to as many more.

At Phillipsburg, N. J., the largest iron manufacturing town in Western New Jersey, fully one thousand men find employment in the mills alone. The Warren foundry, which six months ago was running on short time with not one hundred men at work, is now employing over four hundred men, besides having introduced new machinery which does away with the employment of many men. The Andover Furnace, at Andover, N. J., which was shut down about two hundred men. There are three stacks working, and a new one ready to be fired. This furnace has just raised the wages of all its men. It will run in blast early next week. The large furnace blowing engine, completed at the Centennial by I. P. Morris & Co. has been purchased by the Andover Furnace and will be used in connection with the new stack.

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The Keystone Furnace, at Chain Dam, is also active. This furnace was built and owned, originally, by a stock company. It has one stack, and is one of the finest blast furnaces in the Lehigh Valley. It cost about \$500,000, and was sold at Sherid's sale, about two years ago, to its present owner, Henry Fulmer, of Easton, for about \$700,000. It is now being run to its utmost capacity, which is about thirty thousand tons annually.

At Redding, four miles below Bethlehem, a large furnace of forty thousand tons capacity was built and just finished in operation when the blow to the iron trade came. The works were almost closed for several years except at long intervals. At present, the new uprising in the trade having warranted it, the furnace is running with much work, having been leased by parties from the owners, the McCarty brothers of Philadelphia, who are running it for the Pennsylvania Iron Company's one stack furnace is running full. Next comes the Bethlehem Iron Company's works at Bethlehem. The Bessemer Steel Works at Bethlehem have no more men to set forth their extent and the amount of work done there. The company also owns a large blast furnace, and all the works are running night and day. Over six hundred men are employed. The Bethlehem Iron Company has also the furnace of the Saucon Iron Company, at the Polk, a distance of a few miles from Bethlehem. It has two stacks and is being run constantly. At Hellertown the furnace which has been idle for some time is being put in order preparatory to being worked. From Bethlehem to Allentown is a distance of fifteen miles, which is not taken up by any mill whatever, but in the latter place you enter a nest of iron works which extends far up the valley.

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